(c) for a levy of income-tax at a fixed rate of 50% (without surcharge).

The reasons for offering these fields for development are:

(i) To encourage private investment in development of oil/gas fields and utilize the resources of Government thus saved in more prospective areas.

(ii) To hasten the pace of exploiting the recoverable reserves.

(iii) To take advantage of State-of-art technology in the field of development and production.

(iv) To put on production the fields located at isolated places with out Government of India or its public sector units creating infrastructure for the same.

(d) to (g) Certain small sized fields having very small reserves and producing at very low rates and a few medium sized fields which are partially developed have also been offered to private companies for development. Given the rising demand for petroleum products in the country and the need to make attempts to reach selfsufficiency in petroleum production, it is considered necessary to involve private capital, both Indian and foreign, to supplement the efforts of the national oil companies in exploiting hydrocarbon reserves. The resources available with the national oil companies do not enable the exploitation of all the hydrocarbon reserves in the country. Also, the resources of the national oil companies are focussed on intensive exploration in certain areas, exploitation of larger discoveries and in ventures outside the country to augment the energy resources available to the country. However, no workers of ONGC would be rendered surplus as a consequence of the offer of such fields.

(h) and (i) The private sector is expected to bring in sound management practices, State-of-art technology as well as cost effectiveness through reduced overheads etc., so as to develop these fields in an optimal manner. A number of fiscal provisions such as payment of international price to the companies for their share of the oil, pricing of gas on internationally accepted principles, levy of fixed corporate income tax at the rate of 50% and exemption from customs duty have also been provided to as incentives for the exploitation of these fields.

जम्मू और कश्मीर में पकड़े गए पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिए

*92. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू और काश्मीर में विगत छह माह के दौरान कितने पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिए पकड़े गए और उनसे पूछताछ के दौरान किन तथ्यों का पता चला ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उनसे कितने अवैध हथियार बरामद हुए और उनमें से कितने भारत में बने थे और कितने विदेश के थे ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) पिछले 6 महीनों के दौरान जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य में पाकिस्तानी मूल के तेरह घुसपैठिए पकड़े गए। उनसे की गई पूछताछ से निम्नलिखित बातें सामने आई हैं :-

(1) पाकिस्तान की आई एस आई कोशिश कर रही है कि कश्मीर घाटी में सक्रिय उग्रवादियों, सिख आतंकवादियों और भारत के मुस्लिम कट्टर पंथियों के बीच सम्पर्क स्थापित हो जाए जिससे कि भारत में अराजकता एवं हिंसा फैलाई जा सके ।

(2) कश्मीरी उग्रवादियों का मार्गदर्शन करने, उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देने, हथियार देने और धन उपलब्ध कराने के साथ-साथ उग्रवादी नेताओं को अपने क्षेत्र में शरणगाह उपलब्ध कराने की कार्रवाई पाकिस्तान जारी रखे हुये हैं।

(3) आतंकवाद और कट्टरवादिता को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से विदेशी भाड़े के सैनिकों की घुसपैठ घाटी में कराई जा रही है।

(4) एक उद्देश्य यह भी है कि राज्य में स्थिति को सांप्रदायिक रंग दिया जाय और इसकी सांप्रदायिक प्रतिक्रिया हो।

(ख) इन घुसपैठियों और संबंधित घुसपैठियों के समूहों से बरामद किये गये हथियारों में एक यू.एम.जी., ए.के. सीरीज की 46 राइफलें, 5 हथगोले, 2 प्लास्टिक बम, 3 स्नाइपर राइफलें, एक राकेट लांचर, 7 पिस्तौलें और पिस्तौल के 23 राउंड और 2 वाकी-टाकी सैट भी बरामद किये गये हैं जिनमें से अधिकांश विदेश में निर्मित हैं।

Threat posed by Ethnicity and Religion to Democracy

*93. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Summit meeting Commonwealth Heads of Government held in Cyprus during October 21 to 25, 1993 serious concern was expressed at the threat being posed by ethnicity and religion to democracy;

(b) if so, what were the main observations/decisions taken in this regard at CHOGM Summit, indicating the precise stand taken by India thereon; and

(c) what other issues were discussed at the Summit and decisions taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) In the Cyprus Communique, Commonwealth leaders expressed concern at the continuing trends of ethnic chauvipism, xenophobia, racism and other related forms of intolerance which posed threats to peace and communal harmony.

(b) The Indian delegation drew attention to the threat posed to democracy and human rights by extremist violence and terrorism. At India's behest, the Communique contains a stand-alone paragraph reaffirming strong condemnation of terrorism as a threat to stability and human rights, and reiterating the determination of Commonwealth leaders to combat terrorism.

(c) Other issues discussed at the Commonwealth Summit included global political and economic developments since the Harare Summit developments in South Africa, issues related to GATT/Uruguay Round and Commonwealth Functional Cooperation. Commonwealth leaders decided to constitute a Ministerial Mission to mobilise support for a comprehensive, equitable and balanced conclusion of the Uruguay Round by 15 December, 1993.

Declaring of Kuth as an agricultural Produce

*94. SHRI SUSHIL BARONGPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kuth (Saussurea Lappa) is an agricultural produce in Himachal Pradesh and the Government of India continues to consider it as an endangered forest species and are harassing the farmers by levying export-permit fee etc; and

(b) whether Government propose to stop treating Kuth as a forest items and declare it as an agricultural produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Kuth (Saussurea Lappa) is cultivated in Himachal Pradesh on private lands. However, it is